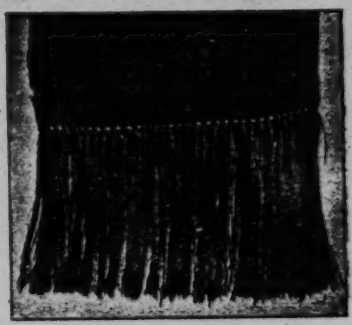
/195 cont./

286 (unpatterned) acquired by the R.-J.-Museum /Fig. 41 appears here/ shows an interesting repair of a damaged spot at one end (Fig. 41) and in particular a special, hemstitch-like treatment at the place where the uppermost row of fringe is knotted.]

30 32 Something was learned also about the making of ornaments. Arm and ear rings are made out of shells of the Trochus snail as follows (6). The shell is placed by the fire so that the

6. [Speiser, Südsee, p. 294.]



[Fig. 41.] End of a woven apron for men (R.-J.-M. 30586, Speiser Coll., gift of the Museum Society), 19 1/2 cm. wide.

point is scorched and becomes brittle. The center of the shell is then carefully pounded out with a stone, so that a crude ring /196/ is formed. This is polished on the outside on a slab of stone, which is usually buried in front of the men's house (1),

1. [Cf. Speiser, ibid., Ill. 92.]

[237 912] then set on a wooden tripod (Fig. 42), /Fig. 42 appears here/ and polished on the inside with a branch of coral (2). This work

237 332 2. [Coral branches of this kind are evidently also used on the Reef

[text continues on p. 97 -- analyst]

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Fig. 42. Wooden tripod (Ba V 1818c) upon which shell rings are placed to be ground inside with the coral branch (Ba V 1818b) lying beside it; ca. 1/9 natural size. Leaning against tripod are Trochus rings in various stages of preparation.

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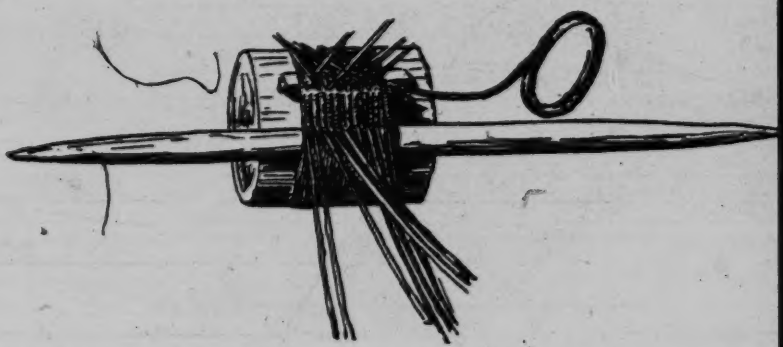

Fig. 43. Device for plaiting arm-bands, showing the initial plaiting (Ba V 1843); 1/2 natural size.

/196 cont./

Islands to polish wooden objects, such as boat parts; cf. Girieud and Herrenschmidt, p. 106.]

This work is the daily occupation of the men in some villages, as in general all industries are limited to specific villages where they are passed on from father to son. -- The breastplates are made on similar stone slabs. Unfortunately, I do not know how their perfect roundness is achieved. -- The plaited arm-bands (Ethn., I, p. 80, Fig. 9, No. 2) are made on a wooden cylinder (Fig. 43). A cord is /Fig. 43 appears here/ wound spirally around it and over two sticks, and then the windings are wrapped with fine fibers.

Among the axes, besides the form shown in Ethn., I, p. 118, Fig. 46, where the Tridacna blade is set into a rotatable wooden socket, there is another one in which the flat blade is fastened directly to the shaft /197/ (Fig. 44) in such a way that the convex side is underneath (1).

1. [According to Jennings, JAI, XXVIII, p. 165, the smaller axes are used to make wooden bowls, boat scoops, etc., the larger ones for building houses and boats. Girieud and Herrenschmidt's remarks, p. 106, about corresponding tools of the Reef Islands are not quite clear.]

[Several authors mention a drill (2).]

2. [O'Ferrall, section "Historical-Sketch," and Coombe, p. 188: "a rude drill" /cited in English/. -- Files, as in Ethn., I, p. 118, Fig. 46, No. 3, are mentioned by Girieud and

[TEXT Continues on P. 99 --Analyst]